# PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

kindly but earnest means the fullest

property of our law-abiding citizens and

for the exercise of their beneficent call-

Open-door Policy.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appro-

riate that our purposes should be pro-

Pekin to promote the administrative re-

the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we be-

lleved the whole western world to be alke

addressed to the several powers occupy-ing territory and maintaining spheres of

nfluence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of

their intentions and views as to the de-sirability of the adoption of measures in-

suring the benefits of equality of treat-ment of all foreign trade throughout

With gratifying unanimity the respon-

ses coincided in this common policy, en-abling me to see in the successful termina-

tion of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various

foreign movement in the northern prov

Seeking to testify confidence in the

as we were concerned, to the ordinary

The Chinese government proved, how ever, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers, and appeared to be a prey

to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influences soon

gained the ascendency under the leader-ship of Prince Tuan. Organized armies

of Boxers, with which the imperial forces

affiliated, held the country between Pe-

like rising throughout Northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of

the early spring of this year, a proposal

The United States, while not participat.

er powers took similar action, until so

creased provision for defense against it.

upon shelled by the foreign vessels, the

demonstration might consolidate the anti-

foreign elements and strengthen the Box-

tured after a sanguinary conflict. Sever-

lowed, and a combined force of addi-

tional guards, which was advancing to Pekin by the Pei-Ho, was checked at

Langfang. The isolation of the legations

The siege and the relief of the legations

flag was maintained alike in the slege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts

have again set high, in fervent emulation

with true men of other race and lan-guage, the indomitable courage that ever

guage, the indominate courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice. By June 19 the legations were cut off. An identical note from the yamen ordered

each Minister to leave Pekin, under a promised escort, within twenty-four

promised escort, within twenty-four hours. To gain time they replied, asking

prolongation of the time, which was af-terward granted, and requesting an in-terview with the tsung-li-yamen on the following day. No reply being received,

on the morning of the 20th the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for

the yamen to obtain a response, and on the way was murdered.

An attempt by the legation guard to re-

cover his body was foiled by the Chinese.

Armed forces turned out against the lega-

Siege and Relief of Legations

ers to oppose the relieving column

capital as legation guards.

Boxers.

Manchu sentiment.

forms so greatly needed for strengthening

united action of the powers at

To these ends I caused to be

ings among the Chinese people.

# REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS row compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by palace under protection of the foreigners. Lines

Attitude of the United States Toward China and Relations with Other Foreign Countries— Important Recommendations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individai and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institu-Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our his-

cause never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it pro claim larger freedom and more extended Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficlency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Sixth Congress assembled in United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76, 504,799. Then we had sixteen States. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909.050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion, and morality have kept pace with ir advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the govern ment has adhered to its foundation prin ciples and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes H: guidance and the continuance of His care

In our foreign intercourse the dominat question has been the treatment of one Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy. Troubles in China.

The recent troubles in China spring resorts of diplomatic intercoun the past three years has gained strength races and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homo geneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself coast, but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on ther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-

troubles all the resources of foreign di-plomacy, backed by moral demonstrations could be spared for service on the Chi-plomacy, backed by moral demonstrations plomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respecauthorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending curred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the Posting of anti-foreign placards became a dally occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstin of the masses, mendacious and abtile in their spirit, could not but work cular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shan-tung, in which natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious plac-ards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonations toward the stranger gained strength by organization

he sect commonly styled the Boxer developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtse, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected daunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the real through battle and suffering to the real

## Protest of the Powers.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Pekin strove in vain to check als movement. Protest was followed by emand and demand by renewed protest he palace and evasive and futile assurtle of the Boxer influence narrowed about as seditious, it was felt that its spirit perforces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the mpress Dowager were in full sympathy

as well as to those of all the other treaty licitude. The United States from the tions. Their quarters were surround a carliest days of foreign intercourse with and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking omitting no occasions to testify good will, refuge in the British Legation, where all to further the extension of lawful trade, the other legations and guards gathered to respect the sovereignty of its govern- for more effective defense. Four hunto respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and dred persons were crowded in its

of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, barricades raised, and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once be

From June 20 until July 17, writes Min From June 20 until July 17, writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of three-inch shot and shell were fired destroying. inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that, when the ammunition of the besieged ran low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast. British Legation a Fortress.

Attempts were made to burn the legaons by setting neighboring houses fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Bel-gian, Italian, and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the ounced in favor of such course as would the missionaries, to whose helpful co operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise, the British Legation was made a veritable fortress. The British Minister Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen gen eral commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American Legation, Mr. E. G. Squiers, as chief of staff. To save life and ammunition, the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional sucessful sortie for strategic advantage such as that of fifty-five American, Brit ish, and Russian marines, led by Capt. Myers, of the United States Marine Corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

powers interested in the untrammeled delopment of commerce and industry in During the siege the defenders lost sixthe Chinese Empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world. y-five killed and 135 wounded, and seven by disease, the last all children. In this conclusion, which I had the grat-On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen ification to announce as a completed en-gagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the rom whom a message came inviting to conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopdistrust of foreign purposes which, for a year past, had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government, and for the "Gretive searties by it of power ped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no profor the effective exertion by it of power ection whatever was afforded, nor any and authority to quell the critical antiaid given, save to send the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of es most immediately influenced by the Indeeed, the only communication had

with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and telegram or to the demands of the tsungprevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard which had been sent to li-yamen for the withdrawal of the lega tions to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese gov-Pekin in the autumn of 1899 for the pro-tection of the legation was withdrawn at ernment that it protected and succored the earliest practicable moment, and all the legations positively contradicted, but pending questions were remitted, as far irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them, large sums in the name of the Empress Dowager, are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-vamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provkin and the coast, penetrated into Man-churia up to the Russian borders, and through their emissaries threatened a inces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among visits to abandon the strict neutrality these being Chang Yen-hoon, formerly they have hitherto found reason to main Chinese Minister in Washington.

# Minister Wn's Kind Offices.

their property, and slaughter of native With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which converts were reported from all sides. The tsung-li-yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no was doubtless promoted by the repre-sentations of the Chinese envoy in Washeffective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in ngton, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the Secretary of State through was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign that it is and the suppression of the the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting-fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Pekin on July 18 through the same channel afforded to the outside world the first tidtreaty rights and the suppression of the ings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers ing in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Takue and the capital. Re-en-forcements sent by all the co-operating landed at Taku and sent to Pekin for the protection of the American Legation. Othgovernments were constantly arriving The United States contingent, hastily as sembled from the Philippines or dispatch-ed from this country, amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first hundred men were assembled in the Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious of the lamented Col. Liscum, and after-ward of Gen. Chaffee. movement in Pekin and the need of in-

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien-While preparations were in progress for a tsin, in which Col. Liseum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroylarger expedition, to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a ed. Its capture afforded the base of op rations from which to make the final landing at Taku was met by a fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereadvance, which began in the first days of August, the expedition being made up American admiral taking no part in the of Japanese, Russian, British, and Amerattack, on the ground that we were not at war with China and that a hostile

Another battle was fought and won as Yangtsun. Thereafter, the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. A few days later the importan march brought the united forces to the populous city of Tung Chow, which ca-

#### pitulated without a contest. Valor of American Forces

After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the legations were saved. The United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same val-or, discipline, and good conduct and gave proof of the same high degree of intelligence and efficiency which have distin-guished them in every emergency. through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our

The imperial family and the government had fled a few days before. The city was without visible control. The remaining imperial soldiery had made, on the night of the 13th, a last attempt to exterminate the besieged, which was gallantly repelled. It fell to the occupying forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration.

onfined to the northern provinces. It is a relief to recall and a pleasure to record the loyal conduct of the viceroys and local authorities of the southern and east-ern provinces. Their efforts were continuously directed to the pacific control of the vast populations under their rule and to the scrupulous observance of foreign treaty rights. At critical moments they did not hesitate to memorialize the throne, urging the protection of the le-gations, the restoration of communication, and the assertion of the imperial authority against the subversive elements. They maintained excellent relations with the official representatives of foreign powers. To their kindly disposition is largely due the success of the consuls in removing many of the missionaries from the interior to places of safety. In this

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

#### COSTLY TERMS TO AVOID PRISON. Ten Officials to Resign, Forswear Office

Pay Costs, and Sign Confessions. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 3.-The Scranton councilmanic bribery case did not come before the Lackawanna court to-day, as had been expected, but will come up to morrow or Wednesday. There was hitch in the arrangements entered into to avoid prosecution, by reason of one of the accused men desiring to break the agreement made on Saturday night to re-sign, pay costs, and forswear public office for five years. One of the judges is said to have also regarded the arrange ment as trifling with the work of the court, and it required some time to bring about an understanding that justice would

of the agreement. The ten accused men will, it is said, re sign at Thursday's meeting of the council Eight are members of the common coun cil and two of the select council. The agreement which the accused coun-cilmen are said to have promised to sign provides for the fulfillment of the follow-ing conditions: To resign their seats in council and not to seek re-election for a period of five years; to pay all the costs of prosecution, and return to the Municipal League the money which the league has expended in the prosecution of these estimated at \$2,800; to sign a paper that they acknowledge that their actions in council justify their arrest and prose-cution, and that they admit that during

met in settling the cases on the basis

their career in councils their voices were influenced by the receipt of money. These are the conditions exacted by the Munici-The councilmen stand accused of having received or solicited bribes for the passage of ordinances granting telephone and other franchises.

# STACCERED BY KAISER

Rebuff to Paul Kruger Fatal to Boer Diplomacy.

#### DEPLORED BY PEOPLE OF GERMANY

Emperor's Action Calls Forth Genera Condemnation Except in Diplomatic Circles - Cologne Police Prohibit Demon strations of Sympathy for the Burgher President - Organs of All Shades o Opinion Ualte in Pro-Boer Sentiments.

and decisive intimation that Emperor William would not be able to receive Mr. Kruger has created a profound impres sion throughout Germany. What may be called the anti-British section of the press does not conceal its annoyance, and the moderate Angiophobe organs with difficulty repress the utterances of disap-

The inspired journals declare that it was Germany's desire to intimate definitely that Mr. Kruger's visit would not be ome, and, therefore, the fact that he omitted to comply with the strict etiquette Emperor William for an audience until he had reached the Belgo-German frontier, was eagerly seized as a reason for denying him such an audience. The semiofficial Cologne Gazette puts the matter

iam would welcome Mr. Kruger's visit the negative. The reason why such a visit just now cannot be welcomed is plain, for Mr. Kruger intends the requested audience not only as a mere act of po-liteness, but as an occasion for receiving proofs of personal sympathy. Further-more, he is prosecuting at the same time outspoken political aims and desires to induce the rulers of those states which he visits to abandon the strict neutrality tain in the war between Great Britain strict neutrality, however, accords with Germany's interests, and it would be a serious political error if a mere suspicion was created that, at Mr. Kruger's wish this neutrality would no longer be maintained."

## Boer Sympathizers Checked

Mr. Kruger's reception at Cologne was exceedingly enthusiastic so far as the citi-zers were concerned. They had planned a torchlight procession and serenade, but the police forbade both. His dispatches to Count von Buelow, the imperial chan-cellor, and to the heads of the German states were left unanswered.

There is no doubt that as late as Sat-

arday, foreign office officials contemplated that Mr. Kruger would be received in Berlin to-morrow. Emperor William and Count von Buelow must have reconsidered the original plan. It is suggested that, as Mr. Kruger's intention to come to Berlin was mooted while in France, the Kalser and his advisers may have suspected a

to Luxembourg, under Emperor William's instructions, personally thanked Kruger for the telegram to the Kaiser and Mr. Kruger, when thanking the en-voy, said: "I invoke God's blessing upon that august personage."

Diplomatists generally regard Mr. Kruger's mission as frustrated, and consider Germany's action of great political importance, as denoting a new era in the

#### People and Press of One Opinion, On the other hand, the government'

attitude is certainly condemned by a large position of Ho-si-woo was taken. A rapid portion of the nation, and there can be portion of the nation, and there can be no question that a vast majority of the representative journals throughout the empire remain pro-Kruger. Yesterday even the court preacher, Dr. Kritinger, in the new cathedral, delivered a dis-course filled with sentiments strongly favoring the Boer cause, and eulogizing it is said that, following his latest inMr. Kruger, concluding as follows:
"Merciful God, be to him and to his
German ministers at Pekin he is realpeople a savior and helper in their time

Herr von Wildenbruck, the poet, who is a favorite of Emperor William, welcomes Mr. Kruger to the sympathies of termany in an ode, which concludes with the petition.

the petition:

"Lord God, answer his prayer."

The Vossische Zeitung, the Kreuz Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, the Lokal Anzeiger, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the National Zeitung, and the Cologne Volks Zeitung express sentiments strongly favorable to Mr. Kruger, and their example is followed by papers of all political sections. SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

Demonstration at Worcester.

Cape Town, Dec. 3.-The colonial cabi net met yesterday, holding the first meeting that had been held on a Sun-day within twenty-five years. The ministers met again to-day to discuss the anti-British agitation.

the novelist.

Eleven suspects arrested at Johannesburg in connection with the plot against the life of Lord Roberts will be deported, the evidence against them not being sufficient to warrant a formal trial.

London, Dec. 3.—The Manchester Guardian to-day says it understands Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts, and that Parliament will be asked to vote him file.000.

## **ENVOYS' ORDERS CLASH**

Powers Seemingly Unable to Agree on Joint Note.

ALLIED ARMY ALSO A DRAWBACK

Prince Ching and Earl Li Not Hopefu That Any Terms Would be Acceptable to China So Long as a Foreign Army Holds Chi-li Province-Missionaries and Other Still Crying Out for the Punishment of High Officials-Massacre in Shan-si.

Pekin, Dec. 3 .- All the foreign envoy have now heard from their government regarding the joint note to the Chines enipotentiaries, and a meeting will be held to-morrow. The envoys are not communicative; but enough is known with reference to the objections of different governments to make it seem doubtfu that the meeting will have a satisfactor;

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang both say that they are anxiously awaiting the demands of the powers. They declare that China desires peace at any price commensurate with the dignity of an in-dependent nation; but they point out that so long as a large foreign army occupies the province of Chi-li, the problem will be harder to solve

The missionaries and others who wen through the siege protest bitterly against suggestion of leniency. They particularly that those who are high in office and who were really responsible for the outrages to foreigners, should be executed; and they insist also that a sufficient force should be kept in China to guarantee order and to keep foreigners independent of the Chinese, declaring that if this is not done, a repetition of the

troubles is inevitable.

London, Dec. 4.—"Placards are again being posted," says the Tientsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Sunday, "announcing a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks as imminent."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says the Hankow viceroy told Vice Admiral Seymour during the latter's recent visit that the court would never return to Pekin; but, as the corre dent learns, the Nankin viceroy holds just the contrary opinion.

#### Chinese Estimate of Waldersee. St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.-Kwan Chang an attache of the Chinese Legation here

"It is futile for Field Marshal von Wal dersee to send into the interior expeditions, the presence of which only irritates ity toward the Europeans. The Empero will not return to Pekin as long as for eign troops, beyond the legation guards are there. Should it be necessary, the Emperor will fly farther than Slan-fu.

"I do not believe the United States intended to negotiate apart from the other powers The interests of all the powers, including the United States, compel them to act in concert. Consequently, it is improbable that Mr. Conger will be secretly instruct-ed to act apart from the representatives of the other countries. I believe the pow ers will soon reach an agreement. China is anxious to conclude peace, as this con-dition of affairs means the ruin of commerce, the gradual annihilation of pub and other towns and villages."

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, sent from Pekin under date of Saturday, December 1, says that after hoisting the German flag at the Ming tombs, and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Col. Yorck's de tachment, commanded by Gen. Gayl, re turned to Pekin in four columns by way of Yang Fang, Chen Plen Tcheng, Thang Shan, and Niu Lan Shan, each about a day's march northward of Pekin.

The Kalgan expedition, the dispatch also says, was very successful. Severa thousand Chinese regulars, under the command of two generals, were driven it wild flight from the province of Chi-Li to Shan-Si

# Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission

slaughter in the province of Shan-Si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

The governor invited them to his house

pretending to give them better protection but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself poniarded them all. Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters He promised them money and distinguish ed husbands if they would ren Christianity, which offer they unanimous ly rejected. Thereupon the governor po-niarded them, and also a number of Chinese priests, 30 Chinese sisters, and 200 or Fifteen seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dis-patch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They

A Chinese priest and two Christians who A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned. Tientsin, Sunday, Dec. 2.—It is by the imperative order of the Czar that the Russians are handing over the Shan-hai-kuan Railroad to the Germans. The necessary documents were signed this morning.

## CONGER EXERTING PRESSURE.

Treatment of the Chinese.

The text of the agreement arrived at by the foreign ministers at Pekin has not yet reached the State Department from Minister Conger, and he is still withholding his signature to the document. Meanwhile German ministers at Pekin, he is making substantial headway toward the substitu-tion of a modified agreement on the lines of the policies laid down in the State De-partment's various propositions to the powers.

not seen fit to make any formal protest expeditions being sent out from Pekin from time to time, it has managed to convey to the powers its belief that the further prosecution of this policy is in discreet, and will tend to greatly delay th return of the Chinese authorities to Pe kin, and the final settlement toward which all efforts are now directed. It is be-lieved that these intimations have been taken in good part by the various foreign offices, and that a restraining influence soon will be exerted upon the military offi-cers in China.

## Gov. Samford Delegates His Duties.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2.—Owing to the enfeebled condition of Gov. Samford, he British agitation.

It is expected that ten thousand persons will attend the Worcester congress. The principal speaker will be Olive Schreiner, the novelist. Senator E. J. Meador was elected president pro tem. of the senate.

# Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 3.-John Crowell

who recently retired from the tea and coffee business, was shot and killed in his barn to-night by a robber, who escaped after taking his victim's pocket-book.

#### COUNTESS GETS \$20,000 A MONTH. astellane-Gould Injunction Order Mod

New York, Dec. 3.—The suit of Antone J. Dittmar against George J. Gould. Howard Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen M. Gould, as trustees under the will of Jay Gould, to restrain them from paying the Count and Countess de Castellane any portion of their income from the Gould property was called in the Supreme Court loadsy before Justice Leventritt

fied by Mutoal Cons

to-day before Justice Leventritt. Col. E. C. James, who appeared as counsel with Charles A. Gardiner, on behal of the Gould family, asked for an adjournment on the ground that affidavits had to be obtained from France from the Count

and Countess de Castellane. A representative of the law Irm of Guggenheimer, Unternyer & Marshall, attorneys for Dittmar, asked that the matter be held over until the second call of the calendar, and Justice Leventrit

Col. James, the attorney for the Goulds made an additional application to have the injunction order modified to the ex-tent that the trustees could pay out of the income of the trust funds at the rate of lane pending the final decision of the motion. This application was opposed by Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the plaintiff, and after discussion Judge Leventritt directed all the parties in interest to appear be-

fore Justice Fitzgerald, who granted th

original order.

Mr. Gardiner said at his office subsequently that the matter had been arranged without appearing before Judge Fitzgerald in the following manner:
"Pending the hearing and determination of the injunction motion, the trustess of the estate of Jay Gould are to be permitted to pay to the Countess de Cassellane one-twelfth of \$250,000 per month, on the first day of each month, beginning with the 1st of December, 1900, and except as thus modified the injunction order is to remain for the present as originally granted by Judge Fitzgerald."

The case was adjourned to December 17,

#### DEWEY ARCH FUND TURNED BACK. ittee Votes to Refund Money an Then Disbands Finally.

New York, Dec. 3.-By a vote of 10 to 3, the executive committee of the citizens' committee for perpetuating the naval arch, or Dewey arch, as it was originall called, to-day decided to disband and to return to the subscribers the money col-lected for the project. The abandonment of the plan is due to lack of interest dislayed by the public.

After this decision was reached Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Capt. Taylor appeared before the committee, and urged that in returning the money to the subscribers the committee suggest that they transfer the amount of their subscriptions and pledges to the Club for Enlisted Mer in the Navy, which is situated near the navy yard. Miss Helen Gould has shown great interest in this club, and has given liberal subscriptions toward its support. The committee agreed to this.

### DEATH RECALLS FAMOUS ROBBERY.

Murphy's Employer Refused to Believe He Was Concerned in Theft of \$1,000,000. New York, Dec. 3.—Owen Murphy, who has been for more than half a century agent of the estate of the late Rufus Lord

and a man well-known in Wall street, died from old age this morning in Brooklyn. Mr. Murphy was in the employ of Rufus Lord when his office was robbed in broad daylight of bonds and securities to the value of \$1,000,000, up to that time hands of the police. Mr. Murphy was not at the office at the time of the robbery was committed, but the police, under Capt. Young, desired to put him through the "third degree." Mr. Lord, however, positively prohibited it, saying, "If Owen Murphy wanted to rob me, he could have done so long ago, and have taken more than is now missing."

Clerk-Others Knew of It.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 3.—At the meeting of the city council to-night a specia committee which investigated charges of bribery in connection with the granting of a contract to the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company of New York, made its report. According to the report, the evidence taken by the committee extended to prove that Councilmen O'Donell, Steuer, Purdy, and Henry received money for their votes

and Henry received money for their votes on the contract.

The money, the committee believes, was furnished by the Gamewell Company, was paid by City Clerk Burgess, with the knowledge and consent of Director of Police Barrett. Councilman White is also accused of having knowledge of the corruption. The council instructed the committee to make a report one week hence, preferring charges against all whose the mittee to make a preferring charges against all whom the evidence implicated in the giving and re-

## JUMPED INTO SCALDING BATH.

Some One Turned on the Hot Water. New York, Dec. 3.-Edward B. Quinn thirty-three years old, editor of the mag-azine Successful Americans, was removed from the Delvan Hotel at noon to-day so badly scalded that his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Quinn registered at the hotel Friday last. He went to his room and turned on the water in the bath tub preparatory to taking a bath. He had shut off the hot water and allowed the cold

only to run.

During his absence from the room the cold water was turned off and the hot water allowed to run. On his return Mr. Quinn, without investigating the temperature of the water, jumped in the bath tub. He was scalded all over his body. He was attended by the hotel physician until to-day, when it was decided to remove him to the hospital.

bed-Queer Phase of Murder Case.

New York, Dec. 3.—A curious situation has arisen in the case of the Italian murder at Hackensack, N. J., and the subseed murderer. The man in the hospital is not John Gambola, who is alleged to have done the stabbing. He is Pletro Viccio, who claims to have had no part in the affair and does not understand why he was stabbed by the friends of the mur-

dered Italian.

Without knowing that he was supposed to be John Gambola, or Gamboli, he made the statement to-day that he believed Frank Tuscani has been stabbed by either John Gamboli or by John Gallo. Vicelo is still alive, but the chances of his recovery are very slight. He has eight bad wounds on his body.

Brunswick, N. J., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a month ago. Mrs. Cortelyou seemed to be in the best of health, but the excitement and fatigue proved too much for her. After the cele-

## Gen. White Goes Up for Ten Years. Lansing, Mich., Dec. 3.—Gen. W. L. White, of Grand Rapids, ex-quartermas-ter general of the Michigan National

Guard, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the State military cloth-ing frauds and was sentenced by Judge Wiest to ten years in prison. Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

# FIVE BLOWN TO DEATH

Terrific Boiler Explosion in Chicago Power House.

TRAIN IN PATH OF FLYING DEBRIS

Thirteen Passengers and Others Injured, Including Two Bridal Couples - Mrs. Beck, One of the Injured, Will Probably Die-Power House Practically Demolished and Traffic Blocked-No Theory as to the Cause of the Explosion.

Chicago, Dec. 3 .- Four men and one boy were instantly killed and thirteen people injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago and North-western road this evening. Several of the injured are hurt so badly that they may die. The dead:

AUGUST CLAMAN, section foreman. Unidentified man, about forty years of age, blown hrough roof of building.
Unidentified man, about twenty years of age, down through roof of building.

Unidentified man, name supposed to be Schriner. Unidentified boy, twelve years of age, killed by flying bricks. The injured:

John Bulterworth, chief electrician of power use; will probably die. Anthony Krause: will probably die Mrs. August Beck, Milwaukee; may die,

William Becker, Sheboygan, Wis. Mrs. Ethel Becker, Sheboygan, W Michael McGregor; may die. Joseph Kovelski. Carl Peters.

August Holtz. Eugene Gingrick. Four of the Dead Unknows

The power-house was a two-story structure which stood west of the passenger station and north of the tracks leading into it. On the first floor was the boilerroom, containing a battery of four boilers, and the dynamo-room, which held Twelve men were employed around the bulding, and in addition to such of these as were present at the time, a number of strangers were standing around watching the dynamos. Four of those killed were people not em-ployed by the road, and all four bodies were taken to the morgue unidentified. It is not known what caused the explo-

sion, as everything in the boiler-room seemed in excellent condition, according to the uninjured men who worked in the place. At a few minutes past 5 o'clock one of the boilers in the center of the row of four burst with a detonation that was plainly heard at points a mile distant. It flew toward the depot tracks and landed fully seventy feet away.

Cars Torn by Debris. as the explosion occurred the Ashland Limited train was pulling out of the station. The greater part of the train

had passed, and although the cars were all heavily battered with falling bricks and debris none of them was hadly dam. aged, and the passengers within them escaped unhurt. the heaviest robbery in the history of and a drawing-room car-were not so Wall street, and he subsequently passed fortunate, and the boiler-head and the through a remarkable experience at the boiler itself caught them. The boiler hands of the police. Mr. Murphy was struck the car in the rear, while the boiler-head plowed through the one imme

> dows, carrying away portions of the roof and vestibule. But few of the passengers happened at the time to be in the ends of the two cars hit by the flying metal, and such of them as were hurt were struck by flying splinters or suffered from being thrown violently to the floor.
>
> On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck, of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. William Becker, of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour, and all four were injured. Mrs. Beck was dashed against a seat in the car and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.
>
> The destruction of the electric lighting plant plunged the depot into darkness, and the pile of debris which was thrown across the tracks temporarily blocked the suburban traffic of the road.
>
> The property loss to the road will not be far from \$100,000. The boller-house was practically reduced to a ruln, two sides being blown completely out, and the cost-ly electric plant, was nearly ton to nice. and vestibule. But few of the passengers

high and struck the cars above the win-

ly electric plant was nearly torn to pleces.

## FATAL EXPLOSION IN LODGE ROOM.

Past Sachem Crockett Killed and W. W. Rogers Injured During an Initiation. Beverly, Mass., Dec. 3.-An explosion of chemicals, the use of which was for spec-tacular effect in the initiatory rites in the Improved Order of Red Men, cost the life of Past Sachem Ira L. Crockett, of Lynn, and severely burned W. W. Rogers, of that city, both of the Winnepurkel Tribe

degree staff, to-night.

The warriors' degree was being worked for Chickatawbet Tribe, of this city, by the degree staff of the Lynn Tribe, and the latter were in the ante-room robing themselves for the work. The explosion occurred there, but the reason is not known. Past Sachem Crockett and Rogers known. Past Sachem Crockett and Rogers were preparing the chemicals. Crockett's leg was horribly lacerated in the groin, and on the right leg the femoral artery was severed. Rogers was burned on the right arm and side. A surgeon was immediately called, and both men sent to the Beverly Hospital. Mr. Crockett died about 11:15. Mr. Rogers will recover,

Carried Into a Swamp and Toru Limb from

Limb by Fierce Animal.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.-A Cartwright, Wis., special to the Times says "An eight-year-old daughter of C. Riley, a farmer living about sixteen miles from here in the Mad Brook settlement, was carried away by a huge panther and devoured. The girl was walking in the road near the farm when the beast sprang from the woods, and taking the girl in his huge jaws carried her into a swamp, where she met a most horrible death, being torn limb from limb. The remains were gathered up and buried. The com-munity has organized a panther hunt, and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brutes shall be exterminated. Since they started out a panther measuring ten feet from tip to tip has been shot, and two other large ones have

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 2.-John Baines, a for-mer constable, was found early to-day New York, Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry running wildiy in Elm street, all on fire. P. Cortelyou, of Franklin Park, New His clothing had been saturated with turpentine and ignited. He lived an hour, and made a statement to the State's attorney on the strength of which John Chapman and Ed Faulkner, saloun-keepers, were arrested, charged with causing Saines' death.

> Fusionist Victory in Lima, Peru. Lima, Peru, Dec. 3.—The municipal elections, which began Saturday and con-

tinued yesterday and to-day, passed off without disturbance. The result in Lima is a victory for the electoral coalition, with a majority of 700 votes.

## Official Vote of Colorado.

Denver, Col., Dec. 3.—The official can-vass of the Presidential vote in Colorado was finished to-day. Based on the high-est vote received by the electors on each side, Bryan received 122.944 and McKin-ley 30,141, making Bryan's plurality 20,663.